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The Lead Mines,

In W. the County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Plffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Skirley, John Byrd, sen. heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Neſſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Neſſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet aſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead-Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12w8w)

Houſe of Commons.

May 14.

The Definitive Treaty.

The ſpeaker having read the addreſs propoſed by Mr. Windham, and the amendment moved by Lord Hawkeſbury;

Sir W. Young ſaid, that if it had been for the adjournment of the debate, he ſhould probably not have delivered his opinion on the ſubject: after the very comprehenſive view that had been taken of the queſtion by the motives of the addreſs and of the amendment, he could not have expected, at a late hour in the night, to have fixed the attention of the houſe to the obſervations he had to offer. As to the views of the right hon. gentleman who moved the addreſs, they were beyond all queſtion derived from patriotic principles, and a ſenſe of the public duty he owed his country; nor could he bear to hear it ſaid, that his ſpeech had a factious tendency, or that there was any deſign in that right hon. gentleman of taking the public opinion by ſurpriſe; he was ſo long connected with that gentleman, and many of thoſe who agreed with that gentleman, and many of thoſe who agreed with him in opinion, that he could ſay that their motives were the ſame as his, not proceeding from a factious ſpirit of oppoſition, but a deep felt ſenſe of public duty. The noble Lord (Lord Hawkeſbury) had ſaid, that the peace was to be conſidered as a whole; he and his friends thought it impoſſible well to conſider a whole, without attentively obſerving the parts which formed that whole, and the quality of the materials of which it was compoſed. If the addreſs moved by his right honorable friend produced no other effect but the amendment propoſed by the noble Lord, ſtill he ſhould conſider that it had not altogether failed in beneficial conſequence; for although he preferred the original addreſs, ſtill he was glad to ſee ſuch a document come from the hands of his majeſty's miniſters as the amended addreſs, for the amended addreſs ſeemed to confeſs what the original addreſs proclaimed; the object of the original addreſs being to call the country to a ſenſe of its danger, to ſhew her the precipice on which ſhe ſtood, and the means of her ſalvation. As to the difference between the preliminaries and the definitive treaty, he ſhould firſt advert to the obſervations that had been made laſt night reſpecting Malta. It had been ſaid that the treaty gave a preponderance to the Malteſe *langue*; they were to fill at leaſt half the offices of the ſtate, and might be expected to form a ſufficient militia for the protection of that iſland.—Gentlemen who held that language ſeemed little acquainted with the iſland of Malta or its inhabitants; he had himſelf reſided there for ten weeks, and had better opportunities of being acquainted with the ſubject. In the whole iſland of Malta there were not five men who could be called merchants, and could it be expected that an order, which valued itſelf on its high nobility, could aſſociate with perſons of the deſcription of *gold workers* and *ſellers of coral* in the adminiſtration of the iſland? If a few could ſo far *degrade* themſelves, their votes would be loſt in the opinion of the majority; and the iſland of Malta would then, inſtead of being reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, be in fact given up to the democracy of the Malteſe; that this would be the conſequence is ſtill further apparent from this circumſtance, that the noble knights of the other *langues* ſeldom viſit the iſland, and therefore the management of its affairs, and all the influence attending it, muſt fall into the hands of the Malteſe *langues*, which would ſoon be ſuch a democracy as he had repreſented. Another important part was, the ceſſion of Louiſiana from Spain to France, directly in the teeth of the ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, and many other treaties, wherein this country (properly jealous of the increaſing connection between France and Spain, and the aſcendancy the former power was gaining) bargained that Spain ſhould not cede any parts of her empire to France. He differed from the Noble Lord in his opinion reſpecting the value of Louiſiana; he thought that, both from its value and its ſituation, hanging over Mexico, it was a moſt important acquiſition to France. The probable reconqueſt of St. Domingo by the French was in his view of things a ſubject of much danger to our Weſt-India poſſeſſions; he ſhould think them much ſafer, were Domingo to be a negro republic, than to have the whole of that large and moſt fertile Iſland in the hands of France; at preſent France will require a very large army there to conquer it, and to maintain its conqueſts; but it would be recollected, that when peace is reſtored, the army which they will always keep up in the iſland, and which we cannot prevent them from keeping up, will always (in caſe of a diſpute between this country and France) be ſufficiently ſtrong to threaten the exiſtence of all our ſettlements in the Weſt Indies.—The abſolute value of St. Domingo to France is incalculable; the French part alone was formerly worth all our ſettlements in the Weſt Indies; and employed above 700 heavy ſhips in its trade. Now the whole iſland is in the hands of France, much more commerce and colonial productions muſt be expected from it and a new nurſery of ſeamen is opened for the French navy. Beſides the danger that impended over our own Weſt India ſettlements, the dangerous ſituation of Mexico was alſo to be conſidered, which now lay in a manner at the foot of France.—When France is in poſſeſſion of St. Domingo and Louiſiana, if a diſpute ſhould ariſe with Spain, and a French ſtandard were unfurled, and pointed to Mexico, what myriads of adventurers would join it, in hopes of exchanging the iron of the north for the gold of Mexico. The conqueſt of Mexico would preſent no difficulties to France, ſhe can have it now whenever ſhe will. Such are the incalculably valuable acquiſitions France has obtained by the peace in the Weſt Indies. In Europe, and in every quarter of the world, ſhe has exhibited tha ſame ſpirit of adventure and deſire of aggrandizement. She has poſſeſſed herſelf of the Italian republic and the Iſland of Elba. Were gentlemen ſo little read in the hiſtory of the great military republics, as to be unaware of that enterpriſing ſpirit and aſpiring genius of thoſe men who guided their deliberations in council and their operations in the field? with ſuch men, the hiſtory of the French revolution and of the late wars, upon the late operations of the French army abounded. Of ſuch men the world muſt be at this day aware; France poſſeſſes great numbers, poſſeſſing genius adequate, and a ſpirit of enterprize, prompt to embark in any of thoſe projects moſt competent to promote the intereſts, the proſperity, the power, and aggrandiſement, not only in thoſe new territorial acquiſitions ſhe has ſecured in Europe, but in theſe new and important territories ceded to her in the Weſt by Spain and Portugal, and thrown open to France ſuch a field of new enterprize in the boſom of America as open exhauſtleſs reſources of wealth and commerce. Was it then to be rationally ſuppoſed that France would fail to benefit of this new vantage-ground on which ſhe now ſtood, or that ſhe would not, ſo ſoon as her ſtrength and reſources were at the proper pitch, pour deſtruction, military and commercial, upon all the powers by which ſhe is ſurrounded? It had been ſaid, that capital was a tyrannic power, which could at all times ſecure monopoly, and defeat every attempt to meet it by any other principle in the field of commerce. Such was the boaſted power of Britiſh capital; but even thoſe who uſed that argument, were aware that perſevering induſtry was the ſource of capital. That by the advantageous ceſſions of territory in every quarter of the globe, which France had obtained by this treaty, ſhe had acquired ample means for the employment of her induſtry and the acquiſition of that capital, which, no ſooner ſhould ſhe attain an addition to her power and her natural advantages, than ſhe would ſtudiouſly convert to the depreſſion and ruin of this country, by excluding our manufactures from every part in the world where her influence could be exerted, and ſubſtituting her own. It was to truly Britiſh and legitimate induſtry and commerce, that we owed the extent of our wealth and the great reſources of our revenue, and therefore it was more particularly the duty of thoſe who negociated this treaty, to have looked with a jealous and vigilant eye to the maintainance of our commerce with the ports of the Mediterranean; where exiſt the principal marts of conſumption for our linen and cotton manufactures. With reſpect to the ceſſion of Spaniſh territory in America to France, it was an act in direct violation to the treaty of Utrecht; and, it was a ground in his mind, upon which notwithſtanding the treaty of peace, it was the duty of his majeſty's miniſters to appeal to Spain, and endeavor to procure an adjuſtment leſs calculated to excite apprehenſions, as well in Spain herſelf, as in Great-Britain, for the dangers of new aggrandizements to France in that quarter of the globe. Upon the whole, however, though the definitive treaty was one to which he never would have agreed to ſet his hand, yet now that it was concluded, he thought the country bound in every principle of good policy and national faith, to maintain it inviolate. But, in that faithful obſervance of the treaty, it was the duty of this country to be perpetually vigilant againſt ſimilar deſigns, which France, tempted by her power and her ambition, might be induced to meditate. From the nature and extent of that power, the attack, whenever it ſhould come, might be expected to come ſuddenly; and when he conſidered France as poſſeſſing in Europe a line of coaſt from the Netherlands to Italy, together with her influence in the other ports of the Mediterranean, her new acquiſitions in the Eaſt and in the Weſt, he truſted his majeſty's government would be jealouſly alive to the neceſſity of maintaining, at all times, ſuch a military and naval eſtabliſhment at home and abroad, as would be competent to enable this country to reaſſume hoſtilities with ſecurity and effect, whenever it ſhould unfortunately become neceſſary. He concluded by ſupporting the original motion.

PORTLAND, July 5.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at this port, on Wedneſday evening laſt, of the ſhip Nabby, Captain Crondall, in 41 days from Liverpool, we have been favored with London news to the 17th of May. The following are the only important articles received:

PARIS, May 10.

Report ſpeaks of the formation of a corps which is to be called the SACRED LEGION, and is to be compoſed of men diſtinguiſhed for their good conduct or particular talents, or they are to be drawn from the different corps, civil or military; among the military, thoſe who ſhall have received ſwords or muſkets *d'honneur*, ſhall be entitled to be compriſed in the Sacred Legion.—All the members of this legion, whatever ſtation they may occupy, ſhall receive double the ordinary pay of that ſtation.

The title of member of the Sacred Legion ſhall be an honorable diſtinction, and ſhall alone confer the excluſive right of being appointed to certain offices. It ſhall be a kind of order of nobility, created in order to ſupply the national liſt, which was formed with the ſame intention, but which failed of anſwering the wiſhes of government.

General Delmas has received orders to quit Paris; the cauſe of his diſmiſſal is as follows: on Eaſter day, at the church of Notre Dame, one of his friends obſerved to him, that we appeared to be reverting to our ancient regime. "True," replied Delmas, "nothing remains to be done but to expiate the death of the two millions of brave men who died in the cauſe of liberty." This ſevere ſarcaſm was reported to Buonaparte, who next day approaching Delmas, aſked him what he thought of the ceremony of the preceding day? General," replied Delmas, "*c'etoit une vraie capucinade.*"—(a complete piece of canting hypocriſy.)—Buonaparte returned no anſwer; but Delmas having boaſted of what he had ſaid, Buonaparte was informed of it, and ſent Brune to Delmas, to deſire him to retract what he had ſaid. Delmas having refuſed to do ſo, received orders immediately to repair to Vallers, his native town, upon pain of being arreſted.

Several officers were arreſted the night before laſt, accuſed, as is ſuppoſed, of having formed a party in oppoſition to the projects of the firſt conſul, in favor of the catholic worſhip.

The new arrangements relative to the Concordat, experience in all their details a variety of difficulties, which do not entirely proceed from the unbelievers *(incredules.)* The Concordat, the ſpeeches of Portalis, Simeon, and Lucien Buonaparte, have been burnt at Aix; but it is unknown whether by the Jacobins or fanatic Catholics. We are apprehenſive of revolts in all the dioceſes to which the conſtitutional biſhops have been ſent. The biſhops have been nominated by Buonaparte alone, contrary to the advice of all thoſe who participated with him in the buſineſs.—Even on the morning of Eaſter day, the legate refuſed to communicate with them, and compelled them, without allowing them the leaſt delay, to ſign a recantation of their oaths. Buonaparte, in furtherance of the ſame ſyſtem requires, that out of every twelve curacies, four at leaſt ſhall be given to the conſtitutional prieſts—that the ſame proportion ſhall be obſerved with regard to the chapters which are about to be formed; and that it ſhall be even more conſiderable with reſpect to thoſe who perform the duty of parochial chapels. From all this there already begins to reſult diſſentions of the moſt troubleſome nature, although ſeveral biſhops, as well as miſſionaries, have written to their ancient dioceſes, with a view to engage them to ſubmiſſion, and have entered into a correſpondence for that object. The conſtitutional biſhops of Rouen (M. Le Blanc de Beaulieu) after having made the neceſſary recantation, in order to become biſhop of Soiſſons, ſent to the conſtitutional prieſts of his ancient dioceſe another form of recantation, with which the preſent archbiſhop of Rouen (M. de Cambeceres) was not ſatisfied. He demanded of his prieſts a different recantation, which was refuſed. He then declared that he would not be received by them in his cathedral, but thoſe who were in the cathedral determined to remain there. M. de Cambeceres called upon the prefect to expel them, which was done; but as this fact was known at Paris, an order of the ſecond conſul (Cambeceres) was diſpatched with all diligence, to put the conſtitutionaliſts in poſſeſſion of the cathedral, and every endeavor has been made to keep theſe circumſtances from the knowledge of the firſt conſul, whom it is feared they would extremely irritate.

LONDON, May 17.

[*From our correſpondent at Hamburg.*]

"Accounts have reached Vienna, of the defeat of the prince of Wallachia by Paſſawan Oglou, and of an almoſt general inſurrection in the European poſſeſſions of the grand ſeignior.

"The accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate a general rumor in the higher circles of the Turkiſh capital, that a body of Ottoman troops had been worſted by the Beys, and that in conſequence of the preſent diſtracted ſtate of that country, the Britiſh forces ſtill remaining in Egypt, had been ſolicitated by the Turkiſh cabinet not to quit Alexandria.—Should certain events in contemplation take place, there is a great probability that Great-Britain will endeavor to ſecure to herſelf the poſſeſſion of that important country.

"The lateſt advices from Berlin, of the 4th inſtant ſtate, that the king and queen of Pruſſia are to meet the emperor of Alexander of Ruſſia, at Memel, on the 10th of next month. With regard to the ſyſtem to be adopted in the plan of indemnities, there ſtill exiſt materials differences between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; and the emperor of Ruſſia, it is ſuppoſed, has aſſumed the office of arbiter between the two courts, by mutual conſent."

We are aſſured by a private letter, that a few days ago, (we believe on the 5th) an attempt was made at the parade on the life of Buonaparte.—The letter further ſtates, that the whole particulars of this affair were ſent to the Engliſh government; and probably they were brought by Mr. Mandeville. We have no further information by the letter: but from other channels we hear, that generals Angereau, Maſſena, and Bernadotte, who are known to view with an evil eye the increaſing power of Buonaparte, have been ordered to reſide one hundred leagues from Paris. The chief conſul has directed the raiſing of a corps of honor, conſiſting of 1,800 men to protect his perſon. Sunday ſe'nnight one of the regiments refuſed to conſecrate their colors, ſaying they had conquered without the aſſiſtance of the pope, and would not accept it. They have been marched from Paris alſo. The new eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment meets with many difficulties, and the conſtitutional biſhops of 1791, are no where well received. At Straſburg, biſhop Saurine was put in fear of his life, the people calling for the Cardinal De Rohan. Something of the ſame kind has occurred at Beſancon. At Malines, it is ſaid, the people have publicly prayed for the converſion of the pope, regarding him as a heretic!

The following intereſting anecdote is from a Paris paper of recent date:

"About three years ago citizen Duboc, a ſuperior officer of the French navy, being at the Mauritius, put on board a Daniſh veſſel bound for India, the ſum of 24,000 francs, deſtined for the ſupport of his family; who being far from him, were laboring under conſiderable difficulties.—

The veſſel was ſtopped by a captain Clarke, commanding a Britiſh man of war. The Engliſh officer found by the Dane's papers that the money belonged to citizen Duboc, and of courſe as the property of a Frenchman, became his lawful prize.

"This brave and reſpectable Engliſhman, however, learning the diſtreſſed ſtate to which citizen Duboc's family was reduced, aſked his crew a favor, to allow the money to be ſent to its deſtination: every man on board conſented! The officer then wrote a very polite letter to citizen Duboc's wife in which he begged her to receive the ſum of 24,000 francs, which her huſband had tranſmitted for her uſe, but which by the fate of war, had fallen into his hands—he added, that he was happy in having an opportunity of giving ſuch a proof of his eſteem and gratitude for her huſband, who had ſo frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his humanity towards the Engliſh priſoners of war."

Thurſday evening, at 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of Pye-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, were alarmed by a violent noiſe, occaſioned by the foundations of four houſes giving way in the ſame ſtreet, cruſhing in both walls and rafters, ſo as to render the whole one heap of ruins. About a quarter paſt eleven o'clock, the neighbours, watchmen, &c. commenced digging the ruins, and ſucceeded in taking out ſeven perſons alive, but ſo much mangled that there lives were deſpaired of when brought to the infirmary. Yeſterday morning four other unfortunate ſufferers were dug out quite dead, whoſe bodies were broken to pieces. Three more were dug out in the evening, and, from report, it is ſuppoſed that at leaſt twenty perſons muſt have been buried in the ruins.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

We are indebted to the politeneſs of Captain Siſbee, of the ſhip Levant from St. Peterſburgh, for Hamburgh papers to the 21ſt May, from which we have tranſlated the three following letters.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated the 13th May.

"Orders have been juſt received to prepare lodgings for the Firſt Conſul and his ſuite, alſo for the deputies of the 9 departments of Belgium and the 4 departments of the Rhine, who are to aſſemble here in the courſe of next month. The Firſt Conſul will remain in this city 10 or 12 days, from whence he will afterwards ſet out for Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 15th May.

"We have at length received laſt evening, the Ratification from France, which was exchanged with ours in Paris on the 11th of this month—Peace will be proclaimed this day at the ſound of the trumpet; and tomorrow the council of ſtate will make public the proclamation on the ſubject addreſſed to the Batavian people.

"This long expected ordinance relative to the loan of 30 millions, has at laſt appeared the day before yeſterday. Therein it is ſaid that all perſons who have ſubſcribed to it, but who have not paid any money, ſhall be eraſed from the ſubſcription liſt. This meaſure appears ſo much more diſagreeable to many perſons, as they have procured conſiderable ſums on very high intereſt for the purpoſe of placing it in the loan. Government has been obliged to raiſe it to 33 millions, on account of having received ſo much money that they cannot return the overplus to the ſubſcribers without allowing ſome compenſations for it.

"The frigate Colon and a brig have ſailed from Middlebourg, for Eſſequibo and Demerara.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated 15th May.

"Baron de Rheden, envoy extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburg near the court of Berlin, has again preſented to the Pruſſian Miniſter a preſſing note relative to the pretenſions of his Britannic Majeſty upon the biſhoprics of Hildelheim and Oſnaburg, as well as on the abbey of Corvey.—His excellency announces, at the ſame time, that the king, his maſter, was deſirous that a due regard ſhould be paid to this note at the time of arranging the ſecularization and indemnities."

From the Gazette of the U. States.

"OPPUGNATION"

Of the attorney general's legal opinion, and of the Financier's ſcheme of raiſing a revenue out of the taxes which have been repealed.

It will be recollected by our readers, that on the firſt of the preſent month, the act of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs repealing the internal taxes, went into operation. The public are now invited to a conſideration of the law, and of the *miniſterial* conſtruction of that part of it which has relation to the duties on *refined ſugars*.—The documents, which we have this day the pleaſure of preſenting, are of *ſtrong authority*, in ſupport of *one* interpretation of the act, and we ſhould be pleaſed to ſee the "ſtrong reaſons" of the attorney general, which can deſtroy their force.

It is proper to mention, that it has been ſtated in public prints, that the refiners of ſugars at Baltimore received, not long ſince, written information from the commiſſioner of the revenue of the United States, that the ſtock of ſugars, not ſent out from the ſugar houſes, nor ſold, on the 30th of June, would be exempt from exciſe. The ſubject ſeems to have undergone a ſubſequent ſcrutiny by the ſecretary and attorney general, and the reſult, contrary to opinion, generally received and acted upon, encouraged and circulated by the officers of the treaſury, opinion eſtabliſhed and ſupported by the beſt poſſible legal authority, is as expreſſed in Mr. Coxe's communication to the refiners of this city. Hitherto the duties have been demanded on the removal of the article from the ſugar houſes. Now, after the law, by virtue of which the duties were collected, is repealed, thoſe duties are to be exacted, upon articles which never have been removed from the houſe, nay, further upon articles which are not yet complete from the works of the refiner. It is alſo to be obſerved, that this collection is now to be made, although the refiner and the purchaſer of ſugars have been led to ſuppoſe, by the treaſury officers, that with the 30th of June, the law, impoſing the duties, which have been ſo obnoxious to the *miniſterial party*, would ceaſe to oppreſs. The taxes are repealed, but a conſtruction is generated, which impoſes a *tax*, not known to the law itſelf, in its fulleſt force and vigor. There is ſtrong ground to ſuppoſe, from theſe circumſtances, that in ſpite of all boaſting, the government does not feel itſelf quite ready to ſpare *all the taxes*, or to loſe its hold of the purſes of the people. The "Farmer General" will need, we think, a double portion of the ſpirit of ſophiſtry, to maintain and vindicate the treaſury inſtructions, in oppoſition to the force of opinion that beſets them.

CIRCULAR LETTER

From Tench Coxe, eſq. to the ſugar refiners.

[COPY]

The ſugars refiners will be pleaſed to ſhew their refined ſugar (other than brown refined) and to take an account of what is on hand and not ſold and ſent out. All that ſhall be ſent out and ſold to the end of this day will be bonded to-morrow as uſual—And all refined (other than brown refined) will pay duty according to the time of removal under the remaining parts of the law.

The ſugar to be taken account of muſt include what is in the moulds and in the drying apartments, as well as what is in the ſtores for ſale or ſafe keeping, whether papered or unpapered.

The duty is payable on all ſugar refined on or before this day.

June 30. 1802.

The bearer will take an account of the ſugar on hand.

In conſidering the effect of the late act of congreſs to repeal the internal taxes, a queſtion has ariſen, whether ſugars refined within the United States, which may be ſent out and diſpoſed of after the thirtieth day of June inſtant, are liable to the duties impoſed by the act of the fifth of June in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

The opinion of counſel has been requeſted, and we have given the ſubject as much attention as the very ſhort time allowed us, ſince the application made in the evening of yeſterday and the engagements brought on us by the ſeſſion of niſi-prius, will admit.

The ſecond ſection of the act of the fifth of June. A. D. 1794, declares, that from and after the thirtieth of September, A. D. 1794, there ſhall be levied and paid, upon all ſugar which ſhall be refined within the United States, a duty of two cents per pound.

The fifth ſection of that act makes it the duty of the refiner to make entries in his books or papers of all ſugar which he ſhall refine, and of the quantities from day to day, by him or her ſent out of the houſe or building where the ſame ſhall be refined, and to render a juſt and true account, quarterly, of the ſugar ſo ſent out—And at the time of rendering each account, to pay or ſecure the duties upon the refined ſugar in the ſaid *account* mentioned.

By the ſeventh ſection, every refiner of ſugar ſhall, yearly, if required by an officer of inſpection, make oath of the truth of the accounts rendered by him of the quantities of refined ſugar ſent out.

The act paſſed on the 6th of April 1802, entitled "an act to repeal the internal taxes," provides that after the thirtieth of June the internal duties on refined ſugars ſhall be diſcontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto ſhall be repealed, Provided that for the recovery and receipt of ſuch duties as ſhall have accrued, and on the day aforeſaid remain outſtanding, the proviſions of the aforeſaid acts ſhall remain in full force and virtue.

The principal queſtion then ariſing on a comparative view of the two acts is, whether the duties on ſugars which, although now manufactured or refined, have not been ſent out of the houſe or building, are to be conſidered as having accrued and being outſtanding: and we are inclined to think that theſe expreſſions, "accrued and outſtanding," can only apply to ſuch ſugars, as by having been ſent out of the houſe or building, have thereby ſubjected the refiner to the payment of the duty thereon, and that the ſugars now refined may be ſent out of the houſe, &c. after the thirtieth of June without ſubjecting the refiner to the duties impoſed by the act firſt mentioned.

(Signed) JARED INGERSOIL, MOSES LEVY, W. RAWLE.

June 30th, 1802.

It is to my mind ſufficiently clear, that no duties can, with propriety, be ſaid to "have accrued, and on the 30th June, 1802, to remain outſtanding," except on ſugars ſent out of the houſe or building on or before that day: and I therefore, on mature reflection, concur in the foregoing opinion: and I am further of opinion, that the ſugar refiners are under no obligation to comply with any part of Mr. Coxe's written requiſitions of yeſterday, and that no penalties or forfeitures of any kind, can in future be incurred under the act of the 5th June, 1794.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

June 1ſt, 1802.

Upon deliberate conſideration we are confirmed in the ſentiments expreſſed in our preceding opinion of the 30th of laſt month.

JARED INGERSOIL, MOSES LEVY, W. RAWLE.

June 6th, 1802.

Queſtion. Whether ſugars refined within the United States, which may be ſent out and diſpoſed of after the 30th day of June, 1802, are liable to the duties impoſed by the act of congreſs of the 5th day of June, 1794?

By the 2d ſection of the act of the 5th of June, 1794, a duty is to be levied, collected, and paid upon all ſugar which ſhall be refined within the United States. Unconnected with the other parts of the act, there would be no doubt upon this ſection, that the duty would accrue upon the completion of the proceſs by the ſugar refiner. But by the fifth ſection it is enacted, that the ſugar refiner ſhall give bond to enter in a book all ſugar which he ſhall refine, and of the quantities from day to day ſent out, and ſhall, on the firſt day of January, April, July and October, render a juſt and *true account* of all the refined ſugar which he ſhall have ſent out, &c. If the legiſlature had intended that refined ſugar ſhould have been ſubject to the duty, as ſoon as the proceſs was completed, the entry in the book, of the quantity refined, would have been ſufficient, and the entry of the ſugar ſent out would have been unneceſſary. But as refined ſugar was liable to accidents and waſte, if the duty was to attach upon the article unſold as ſoon as manufactured, it would operate as a diſcouragement to the manufacturer. It was therefore intended that the duty ſhould attach on the ſale of the article. This idea is ſuppoſed by the other parts of the act. The refiner is required to render an account quarter-yearly, of all refined ſugar which he ſhall have ſent out, &c. but he is not required to furniſh an *account* of the *quality refined*. Further, at the time of rendering each account, he is to pay or ſecure, the duties which ought to be paid on the refined ſugars in the ſaid *account* mentioned. No account is mentioned or required by the act but the *account* of the ſugars ſent out. Again by the 7th ſection he is required to make oath &c. that the accounts of the quantities of refined ſugar ſent out have been juſt and true. No oath is required as to the quantity refined; and by the 11th ſection it is provided that the ſugar refiner may pay upon rendering his accounts as aforeſaid, the duties which ſhall thereby appear to be due and payable, &c.

By the act of the 6th of April, 1802, the internal taxes are repealed; but it is provided, that for the recovery and receipt of ſuch duties as ſhall have accrued, and on the day aforeſaid (30th June, 1802) remain outſtanding, &c. the proviſion of the aforeſaid acts ſhall remain in full force. No duty is payable by the act of 1794, except upon ſuch ſugars as are contained in the quarterly account to be rendered of ſugars ſent out; then and not before, the duties are to be paid or ſecured. None can be due or outſtanding, except upon the ſugars contained in ſuch account. The proviſo in the act of April, 1802, relates, therefore, to the recovery of ſuch duties for which bonds were given, under the act of 1794, upon rendering the account of ſugars ſent out. And as no account is required by the act of April, 1802, to be rendered of ſugars ſent out after the 30th June, and the duty is not by the act of 1794 to be paid or ſecured but upon rendering ſuch account, I cannot diſcover in what way or by whom the duty upon ſugars ſent out after the 30th of June could be aſcertained or collected.

I am therefore of opinion that ſugars refined within the U. States which may be ſent out or diſpoſed of after the 30th June, 1802, are not liable to the duties impoſed by the act of congreſs of the 5th June, 1794.

J. B. M'KEAN.

June 30, 1802.

From the Trenton Federaliſt.

SAVINGS.

The democrats *allow* that Mr. Jefferſon has let *ſlip* through his economical fingers the following ſums of the *people's money*.

1ſt. His *own ſalary*, which it was expected, as he had the *power* and was ſo lovingly diſpoſed, he would not inſiſt upon; yet he has drawn it all from the treaſury, and it is, for one year, from the 4th of March, 1801, to 4th March, 1802,	25,000
2d. He advanced to *Beau Dawſon*, for carrying preſident Adams' treaty to France, (which any ſupercargo or captain of a merchant veſſel would have carried for aſking.)	30,000
3d. He has laid out in repairing the "Berceau," after which ſhe was agreed to be delivered up to the French and was a *French veſſel*,	32,000
4th. He has raiſed or cauſed to be raiſed, the *ſalaries* of his *ſecretaries* and officers, *yearly*,	15,000
5th. By foolihly diſcharging ſeveral hundred *mariners*, who had received *cloaths and bounty*, and then, when they were wanted ſoon after to ſend againſt the *Tripolitan* pirates, being obliged to raiſe *new recruits*, and to pay a *freſh bounty and give new cloaths*, it coſt the United States *extra*	10,000
6th. By cauſing the internal taxes, which were laid on *refined ſugar, whiſkey, ſtamps pleaſure carriages*, licenſes to ſell *wines* and *auction licenſes* (and of courſe fell on the *rich and voluptuous*) he has parted with an income in the treaſury of the *yearly* ſum of	900,000
7th. *Thirty thouſand* dollars expended upon that part of his meſſage for deſtroying the *judiciary*, which muſt again be revived,	30,000
8th. *Extra* charges on the ſeſſion of congreſs, in conſequence of this pernicious *meſſage*,	8,000
Dollars	1,060,000

Making in the whole, for only *one year*, a needleſs expenditure and loſs of above *ten hundred thouſand dollars!*—Whereof upwards of *nine hundred thouſand* of thoſe dollars will be loſt *every year during his adminiſtration!* This is the *ſaving preſident*—the *friend of the people!* From ſuch friends may God deliver A POOR MAN.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raiſe the ſum of two thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the buildings of

Waſhington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once ſecond to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthineſs of ſituation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-eſtabliſhment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the beſt medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not ſo large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to thoſe who may purchaſe tickets. It is the promotion of an inſtitution ſo valuable to ſociety, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree thoſe who reſide near the place, and are conſequently more immediately intereſted. It is preſumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was juſtly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themſelves immediately purchaſe all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is propoſed by the above ſcheme, to raiſe 2000 dollars, by diſcount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the ſum deſired.

TICKETS are ſold by the truſtees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be depoſited in the treaſury, for the uſe of the ſucceſsful adventurers, or of the purchaſers of ſuch tickets reſpectively, if any accident ſhould require a reimburſement.

* Thomas Tinſley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardſon, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And may be had at the Printing Office of JOHN DIXON, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near Mr. Wilkinſon's Tavern, on Shockoe Hill,

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SPIRITUAL SONGS,

Now made uſe of amongſt the United Baptiſt of Virginia.

Selected by JOHN COURTNEY, Senior.

☞ This Book contains 108 pages 8vo. Price 25 Cents.

Richmond, July 19, 1802.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the caſe of Iſaac M'Pherſon, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt Iſaac M'Pherſon, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of Auguſt next, and on Friday the 27th day of the ſame month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [Wdm.]

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1802.

Democratic Inconsistencies!

The Examiner says, That it became neceſſary to build an Armory upon the Legiſlature's authorizing the Executive to provide arms.—Congreſs directed the building of ſix 74 gun ſhips, yet it was never diſcovered by theſe knowing ones, that navy yards were *abſolutely* neceſſary to carry the act of Congreſs into effect.—The executive could certainly, becauſe the United States had to done, procure what arms they pleaſed *without* this Armory; whilſt on the other hand it is next to an impoſſibility that ſhips could be bu lt without navy yards: by this it will be readily ſeen what ſtraws (nay ſcarcely ſhadows but thoſe created by party ſpirit) people in their frenzy will take hold of. It is not at all aſtoniſhing, conſidering their ignorance and the badneſs of their cauſe, that theſe people, from the Aurora to the moſt trifling vehicle of Democracy, whenever they attempt to defend one point, are ſure *themſelves* to expoſe another.

Mr. Callender every week lets a Cat out out of the bag. Quere—

Pray how will the Federal Rats be taken,
When by their Cats the Demo's are forſaken?

It was a huge Cat, the hundred dollars, for a few ſheets of the "Proſpect before Us"—and if we notice the numerous pieces omitted in the Recorder for want of room, we may expect a few more of the ſame ſize and *kind*.

By the laſt Aurora we find the following curious "broad hints:"—"The people (meaning the Pennſylvanians) *ought to take ſpecial care to inſtru ct their repreſentatives*;" (God knows they need it)—Again, "The want of foreſight, if not to ſay *worſe*,—[Billy Duane changing too, for it always appeared as if he conſidered it praiſe-worthy to ſay the worſt he could—Lord, Lord, what times!!)—*which was manifeſted in the ſtate legiſlature laſt winter*"—Now, gentle Reader, what do you think all theſe hard words were for? Why nothing "more or leſs" than becauſe theſe noſe-led creatures did not paſs a laws for opening a road through Mr. Gallatin's land, and cut a canal for the convenience of the rebellious Dutch in Northampton and other counties adjacent to the Suſquehannah—There cannot be a doubt but theſe harmleſs legiſlators thought Billy had no further occaſion for their ſervices, at leaſt for that ſeſſion; eſpecially after they had ſo willingly complied with his orders and placed the ſelf-created Envoy in the ſenate of the United States; but poor hearts they were miſtaken. Legiſlators of Virginia, beware! there are more Duanes than one; you will find one cloſe at your heels next ſeſſion—Friends or foes—all the ſame, you muſt obey. What ſignifies your acquieſcence in this and that thing? Perfect ſubmiſſion is the law of Democrats.

☞ Both the ſenate and lower houſe of the Pennſylvania legiſlature have large majorities—but the preſent members wont do.

It is a matter of no little ſurpriſe that ſome means are not fallen on to ſtop this Mr. Callender in his career—he'll unfold all the ſecrets of democracy. At his name the hair of a democrat ſtands an end.—What a trifle now a days "creates" a vacancy!—what is the odds whether you die or whether you reſign? Report ſays, that a man with five or ſix children (the more the better) and dependent withal upon his office for ſupport of both them and himſelf, is a ſufficient cauſe for removal; nay, the rule goes further—a needy democrat ſtands litte chance of preferment to office with ſuch *"encumbrances"*—Theſe are the times for poor folks; none was ever like 'em. If Jefferſon does not take from the mouth of labor, he is equally cautious in putting in; even into the mouth that labored for him.

Aurora Billy ſays, Callender will write on either ſide for money—If we believe Callender, (and we have the beſt grounds to credit his aſſertions, becauſe he adds proof) he got precious little from the democratic ſide.

We are told by a Virginian Editor, that all the applications for office ſince Mr. Jefferſon has been preſident, came from the North and Eaſt of the Potomack—What a ſet of hungry dogs!—Apropos.

Where does Johnny Clopton live when he is at *home?* Did he not apply for an office, and ſhew a willingneſs to deſert his conſtituents for a little caſh?

The Waſhington Federaliſt tells us, laughingly too, at the time, that Johnny Clopton ſaid he would (but he would not do it only to ſave Giddy the trouble of ſearching for a *fit* perſon) ſerve as Poſtmaſter in Richmond—and yet after all this *condeſcenſion and good nature* in Johnny, this ill-natured editor muſt laugh forſooth. It is wiſhed that people would treat *ſerious* ſubjects ſeriouſly—however, theſe ill-natured editors are not much to blame, for the *cautious*, *reſerved*, and *letter-writing* Giddy if he did not laugh, gave poor Johnny no anſwer—tout le meme!

Little Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer, takes in great dudgeon the obſervations in a late number of the Waſhington Federaliſt on his abuſing the French, and ſays, by way of *ſaying ſomething*, that when the French *were* republicans (and when that was he cant tell) they were hated by the federaliſts—now that they draw near to monarchy, they are eſteemed by the federaliſts. Now this is a democratic puff—the little peeper is only mad, as well as all the tribe of democrats, that the French ſhould prove them a parcel of ſap-headed beings—To believe ſuch nonſenſe; a Frenchman a republican! ha! ha! what an idea! but any fool of a Frenchman could force this ſtuff down their democratic throats. The truth is, the little peeper hates to recollect his dancing round a pole with a red cap on his pretty little head—he wiſhes however to "remember to forget"—Truth will out.

Duane in half a column tells us the Baptiſts are all flying from the religious intolerance of the Athens of America, and ſettling on the Potomack. If he had told us they had come to enjoy the Glebe Lands and Churches of the Epiſcopalians in Virginia, wreſted from them by the intolerance of democracy, he would have, as Mr. Giles ſays, hit the thing plump.

PARAGRAPHIST.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

I OBSERVE that you have republiſhed John Wood's letter to the Printer of the New-York Evening Poſt. In attempting to deſcribe the ignorance, the effrontery, and the inſignificance of this unit, I feel the weakneſs of human language. He firſt quotes, as from me, what I never thought of ſaying; and then, when he found his nonſenſe indefenſible, he affects to bundle it upon my ſhoulders. I have given him two columns in the Recorder; and thoſe who wiſh to ſee him in a full length portrait, may look for him in that paper.

Duane is uſing me in very much the ſame manner. In an article, in this day's Recorder. I have obſerved that "it is as "impoſſible to keep that fellow from ly-"ing, as to keep a polecat from ſtinking, "or a bull-frog from croaking." In this day's Recorder, a much better writer than I can pretend to be, viz. *The Virginian Correſpondent*, has laid him fairly on his back. They are wiſer than me, who can diſcover Jefferſon's motives in the choice of his auxiliaries, ſuch as Cheetham, Lyon and Duane, than whom the Continent does not contain three more egregious impoſtors.

I am, Sir,
Your's &c.
JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond, July 21, 1802.

The following editorial remarks on the contents of Mr. Callender's 7th letter to the public, are extracted from the New-York Evening Poſt. After a few introductory and explanatory animadverſions, ſucceeded by an extract from the letter, (for which ſee Virginia Gazette of the 10th inſt.) the editor of the Evening Poſt proceeds:

"And now what ſhall we ſay? What can we ſay? Thomas Jefferſon, in order to further his own election, rewards a man with money from his pocket for writing a defamatory attack upon the chief magiſtrate of the country, and who at this very time had been again brought forward in the face of the world as his fair competitor for the preſidency. Would any man—could any man, who had the ſoul of a man within him, who had the leaſt glimmering ſpark of ſpirit in his boſom, could he bring himſelf to ſtoop to ſuch degrading, diſgraceful, mean, ſervile artifices? What! to make his way to the preſidency through crime? To pay for the commiſſion of a crime to get at the object of his ambition; a crime which the laws of the country puniſhed with fine and corporal impriſonment? Little of ſoul, as we have thought Mr. Jefferſon to be, we have to confeſs that this anecdo e lets him down far lower than it had ever entered our imagination to conceive. But his ſticklers will ſwear that Callender's a raſcal and a liar, and there is not a word of truth in all he ſays.

"Take care good people—If Callender is a raſcal and a liar, what can you ſay for yourſelves for having employed, and what can Mr. Jefferſon ſay for himſelf for having employed this raſcal, as it ſuits you now to call him, in deluding and deceiving the people; for making uſe of him to deſtroy the beſt men in the country, that he, Mr. J. might riſe to greatneſs on their ruin? Falſe you ſay it is—No; we think not; it bears ſtrong marks of veracity on the face of it. Callender tells us that Mr. Jefferſon got a third perſon to pay him the firſt *fifty dollars*. Now, had he been about to fabricate the ſtory, he never would have expoſed himſelf to being convicted of a falſehood by the contradiction of this perſon.

"This circumſtance carries with it a ſtrong, a very ſtrong feature of truth and correctneſs. But there are other facts of a collateral nature which come forcibly in aid of his aſſertion. The following account has been given and repeated of Callender in ſeveral of the federal prints, without contradiction. Soon after the new preſident got well ſeated in his eaſy chair at Waſhington, among the Duanes and Cheethams compoſing the herd of expectants, Callender alſo appeared at his el. bow to put in his claim to office. Surely he had ſome reaſon to count upon the hundred dollars he had received without ſolicitation, as an earneſt that ſomething more would be done for him, and ſurely he might believe that he would ſtand as good a chance to get 10 or 11,000 dollars from executive patronage as Duane. The preſident it ſeems looked rather cold; he had now *attained the upmoſt round of ambition's ladder*—

"He then unto the ladder turn'd his back;
Look'd in the cloud's, *ſcorning the baſe degrees*,
By which he did aſcend ———"

"To be brief, he gave Callender, it is ſaid, a *fifty* dollar bill, remitted his fine of *two hundred dollars* more, and deſired him to go quietly back again. By the way this fine of two hundred dollars, if the papers which have given an account of the matter be correct, had been actually paid into the hands of the marſhal ten days before, and of courſe belonged to the United States. The Preſident therefore had no more right to it, no more controul over it, no more to do with it, than with the money in the reader's pocket. But perhaps we ought to ſuſpend our judgment for the preſent; candor requires us to withhold full credence to this part of the ſtory till it is ſupported by ſome ſpecies of poſitive evidence. Indeed it is hardly poſſible to believe that the Preſident would venture upon an act ſo palpably unjuſtifiable and ſo exceſſively indiſcreet. But as it is a fact eaſily proved we hope ſome ſteps will be taken by thoſe who have it in their power, to diſcover what may be the exact particulars. Allowing for a moment that we have had them correctly ſtated, it would preſent the monſtrous caſe of the Chief Magiſtrates taking public money to pay for a libel on his predeceſſor in office.—That he ſhould reward the crime from his own pocket was bad enough in all conſcience; but that he ſhould make the nation pay for it, would be an outrage upon decency as well as honeſty, flagrant beyond all example. We repeat it, however, that we are diſpoſed to wait a little longer for a confirmation of this laſt fact, before we yield it our entire belief—in the mean, the friends of the Preſident may ſet themſelves to work to juſtify what is already in proof—*the payment of the one hundred dollars for the libel on the late Preſident.*—Ah, Thomas Jefferſon, Thomas Jefferſon! we fear friend Thomas thou will find ere thy term is out, thou haſt help'd thyſelf to but a "*bad eminence.*"

To HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq.
Secretary at War.

LAUDABLE as the high ſpirit of honor which it ſeems you are attempting to create and cheriſh in our little *raggamuffin* army; and much as I pride myſelf upon having been a ſoldier in the revolutionary war, I have been mortified, and ſtill feel a damp on my ſpirits, leſt ſome wicked *Recorder* ſhould comment upon the ſubject of your *manifeſto*

Doubtleſs the preſident of the United States, your *honorable* maſter, will in all time to come, claim the merit of rejecting *deſerters* from our military rolls! How painful then, my *ſubmiſſive* ſecretary, ſhould any one recite the *fact*, that the governor of the ancient dominion in the year 1779, preferred captain F. A. Fearer for the ſingle merit of having *deſerted* the Britiſh ſtandard in the Jerſeys, to at leaſt one dozen meritorious native Virginians! Young men too, whoſe military ardor was ſuffered to ſlumber, rather than join a corps whoſe origin promiſed well, but whoſe brilliant achievements are no where to be found recorded!

Diſtreſſing as a recital of the *fact* might be, it would receive no balm from a recollection of the brave, the patriotic, the generous Nelſon's *ſucceſſion* to the government in 1781, upon the *deſertion* of his timid predeceſſor!

Accept the homage of my honorable feelings!
BRUTUS.

July, 1802.

The London Times, of the 13th May, obſerves, "The ceſſion of Louiſiana to France, by the Definitive Treaty, has, as we expected, occaſioned a very great alarm and anxiety in the American States. It has been our opinion from the firſt, that the aſſent of the Britiſh Cabinet to this act of Spain, is founded in ſuperior policy. The rapid progreſs which America has made from the advantageous circumſtances of enjoying Peace, while ſo large a portion of the civilized world was engaged in war, made it neceſſary for this Country to keep a watchful eye on her proceedings; whereas by bringing the reſtleſs power of France to her very back, we ſhall be relieved from our anxious and active vigilance, as the Americans will be fully employed in attending to the deſigns of their now, ambitious, and enterpriſing neighbours. It was on this principle that ſome of our Politicians of the old ſchool entertained the opinion, that we might attribute the loſs of the American Colonies to our retention of Canada after the ſeven years war.

From the Recorder.

Mr. BENJAMIN STODDERT.

[From a Virginian Correſpondent.]

THE attention of the public has been very much attracted towards this gentleman for ſome time paſt, not only becauſe he filled one of the moſt important and honorable places in the government, but becauſe it has been aſſerted and propagated "*by thoſe who have ſworn to ſupport* "*the government under which we live*," and by their hirelings, that he had committed great embezzlements, even as great as thoſe for which Mr. Pickering has been accuſed, and is now acquitted. To eſtabliſh theſe facts, a committee of congreſs, called the committee of inveſtigation, was appointed early in the ſeſſion. The ſeſſion laſted nearly five months. Mr. Stoddert was always ready to appear. He was ready to meet and defeat his accuſers; and they knew it. The inveſtigators procraſtinated, until the ſeſſion was about to terminate; and then they made a report,* without having previouſly given Mr. Stoddert an opportunity to explain or juſtify his conduct. This report, the *ſelf-call'd republican members* have circulated among their conſtituents, and have ſcattered abroad, in a mode, to produce the belief, that the report contained not only the whole truth, but that Mr. Stoddert deſerved public deteſtation. This was immediately ſucceeded by a ſtatement from Mr. Stoddert, which ſhews in a very clear manner that the aforeſaid committee have not acted with ſuch impartiality as ought to have been the baſis of their conduct. This report, and Mr. Sttoddert's remarks, have been printed; from which we diſcover, on one hand, the dextrous cunning of men who feel themſelves in an error, and who endeavour to bolſter up their own characters by an innocent ſacrifice. On the other, we perceive the bold, deciſive and manly language, which is dictated by a heart conſcious of its own rectitude.

The mighty maſs of cenſure againſt Mr. Stoddert has dwindled into the ſingle charge, that he has appropriated a conſiderable ſum of public money to purchaſe five navy yards, which were not expreſsly ordered by law. And yet, every body muſt ſee, and every candid man will own, that thoſe things which were expreſsly ordered by law could not be accompliſhed without navy yards. This is ſelf-evident. There is no doubt that if Mr. Stoddert had proceeded in the meaſures which the law really authoriſed in expreſs words, without having purchaſed navy yards, that the ſame perſons, who now accuſe him for having done too much, would then have condemned him for having done too little.

But what have this committee ſaid concerning Mr. Jefferſon, or Mr. Somebody-elſe who, without legal authority, either direct or implied, have expended 32,000 dollars upon the French ſhip Berceau? Not a word. Where were the Argus eyes of theſe inveſtigators, upon this and ſeveral other occaſions? They paſſed, they ſlept over the direct acts of Mr. Jefferſon and his agents, while they have declared war againſt common ſenſe, in order to impugn Mr. Stoddert.

What have theſe inveſtigators ſaid concerning the employment of one public ſhip, with her officers and crew, to carry Mr. Dawſon to France, for which there was no legal authority? Not a word.

The anſwer as to the Berceau is, that we were bound by the treaty to deliver up this ſhip, and common ſenſe and cuſtom imply, that ſhe ſhould be rendered fit for ſea and ſervice. If ſo, how much more will the ſame common ſenſe ſay, that if the act of congreſs, which required ſix 74 gun ſhips to be built, could not be carried into effect without navy yards, it was the duty of Mr. Stoddert to purchaſe them. There is this in favour of Mr. Stoddert: the navy yards are a valuable acquiſition; they will be more and more valuable; and if congreſs, or her ſervants, ſhall be mad enough to ſell them, the amount may go again into the treaſury, and add to the maſs of *republican ſavings*. If not, they may be rented to private perſons, until the wealth, policy, or neceſſities of the country ſhall direct the building of ſuch ſhips. If Mr. Jefferſon's Notes are to be relied upon as authority,† we may expect that this will be the caſe, as faſt as our reſources render it practicable. On the other hand, the 32,000 dollars, dilapidated in repairs on the Berceau, are gone for ever. Even if Buonapaate ſhould paſs a thought on the ſubject, he will think that we deſerved more to be pitied for weakneſs, than thanked for generoſity.

The anſwer as to the ſecond point may be, that the ſhip which carried Mr. Dawſon to France, was already equipped, manned, and fitted for ſea. That if ſhe had not been put on this ſervice, the veſſel would have lain by the wharfs; the crew might have mutinied, or performed ſome other miſchief. But how will this anſwer vaniſh, when it is recollected, with how little ceremony, reſpectable public ſervants have been diſmiſſed, without fault, without accuſation, without previous notice, and upon ſome occaſions, to make way for others, by much their inferiors?

What have the inveſtigators ſaid concerning the immenſe expenſe of a ſquadron of ſhips which Mr. Jefferſon ſent to the Mediterranean, for which there was no legal authority? Not a word. The anſwer will be that this was a meaſure in which the public intereſt, national character, and honor, were concerned; that it was wiſe, politic, neceſſary, and deſerves univerſal applauſe and commendation. Agreed. But the queſtion is, by what legal authority was this done? Here the inveſtigators, and all their hirelings, patizans and ſatellites, are put to the rout. Even cenſor Smith, if he ſhall pay the ſmalleſt regard to TRUTH, muſt be dumb. No anſwer can be given. Why then is it attempted to criminate and deſtroy one man for doing a thing neceſſarily appertinent to his duty, and give thanks and applauſe to another for that which might have been paſſed by; and the neceſſity of which was contingent?

The uſe to which theſe ſhips and their crews have been appropriated, is not condemned. The caſe is introduced as an argument to ſhew, that there may be ſituations in which the public functionaries may and ought to act, without the expreſs direction of a congreſſional ſtatute. Likewiſe, to ſhew the inconſiſtency of perſons who can ſee with more eaſe the mote which is in the eye of another, than they can perceive the beam which is in their own.

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* *See the Virginia Gazette of the 15th of May laſt.*

† *See Quere* 22d.

With reſpect to Mr. Benjamin Stoddert, this is a fact, which truth will record, and which fame will promulgate. He was invited to take the direction of the naval department at the moſt important criſis of the political, naval and mercantile intereſts and national reſpectability of this country. We had no naval character. We had but few ſhips. Great things were to be done, from materials not even brought together, and by men, a few excepted, who had not been tried. Candidates for office and employment appeared from every quarter. Mr. Stoddert was obliged to compoſe a great part of the navy from men who had little or no experience—With theſe diſadvantages a navy very ſpeedily appeared on the ocean, which aſtoniſhed not only ourſelves, but the nations of Europe and Aſia and Africa. It made ſuch awful impreſſions, that we were immediately reſpected, and our commercial ſhips and fleet ſailed ſafely on the ocean. Even the barbarians of the Mediterranean have been awed, and beaten into inſignificance. The heroiſm and enterpriſe of our little navy has given a luſtre to the American name, which being connected with that of Stoddert, by whoſe abilities, virtue and attention, it roſe, as it were from nothing, will not fail, when the baneful influence of party ſpirit and odious calumny ſhall ceaſe, to ſecure to him the applauſe and thanks of every man who rejoices at the proſperity and renown of his country.

The awful day approaches, when many political impoſtors who now drive the chariot of power, will dwindle into contempt; when the calumniators and inveſtigators will drink in ſorrow the cup of bitterneſs, which they have prepared for others; and virtue, in triumph, ſhall take the lead.

DIED, in Fauquier county, on the 28th June laſt, Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS late of this city, after a lingering illneſs of 12 months, which he bore with the greateſt fortitude and Chriſtian reſignation.

His many excellent qualities endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.

He has left an amiable conſort to feel the loſs of an affectionate and tender huſband.

"The ſilence of reſpectful grief is our beſt eulogy."

Juſt Received,
And for ſale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE
POLICY OF MAINTAINING
A PERMANENT NAVY.
By an American Citizen.
PRICE—TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Richmond, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of laſt month diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having claims againſt them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all thoſe indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for ſale a General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, which he will ſell low, for Caſh or Countr Produce.

NOTICE

In the matter of Hezekiah L. Wight & Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Wight and Harris of the city of Richmond, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupts, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of July inſtant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees under the directions of the commiſſioners named and authoriſed by the commiſſion aforeſaid, commencing or proſecuting and defending any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the ſaid bankrupts eſtate and effects, or to compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other ſpecial affairs. By order of the commiſſioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commiſſioners

I HAVE
Three Tenements

ON the main ſtreet and one on Richmond-Hill, with five rooms each, that I would rent low to good families—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

For ſale 1 or 200,000 BRICKS.

R. ADAMS.

July 20th, 1802. caw3w.

THE ſubſcriber has commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in the High Court of Chancery, for the Diſtrict of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the ſame place: His attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Poſt Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. 4t.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Auslin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the 26th day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full discovery and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge. Also, to empower the Assignees to bring suits or submit to arbitration any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, that may come before them.

JAMES THOMPSON, }
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

July 6, 1802.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Bookter's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tdl]

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas Hooper, *Bankrupt.*

THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

Richard Denny, }
Charles Spencer, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

The Friends of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogsheads will be taken on liberty of consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Austin*, as acting partner of the late house of *Austin & Anderson*, for the sum of £ 843: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inst. as I am determined not to pay it, unless he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN & ANDERSON, (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the subscriber on or before the 22d instant.

William Austin.

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Bonsh,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

11t.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the Reeds in Caroline, without the smallest provocation, on the 5th inst. A NEGRO MAN named *TOBY*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of speech, with a small scar at the corner of his mouth, (I think on the left side, and rather upon the upper lip) by which he can easily be distinguished, trimly made, and very active. He carried away with him sundry clothes, and amongst other things a cotton jacket with blue cuffs and pocket flaps, a black coat, and light colored cassimere breeches. It is probable that he is on the plantation of Mr. Wright at the lower end of Spotsylvania, not more than four miles from the Bull Church in Caroline county, where he has a mother, and, at an adjoining plantation, a father: or he may have gone into Middlesex county, where he was born and bred, and may be on some of the estates of Richard Corbin, esq. A reasonable reward will be given on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY.

The Reeds, Caroline county, July 10th, 1802. } [4t.]

NOTICE

The Co-partnership of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same

Robert Gwathmey,

Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them an a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. law3m†

THOMAS R EVANS,

present proprietor of said Ferry.

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, *Complainant,*
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, *Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. MOSS, c. c. c.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at New Kent courthouse, on the second Thursday in August next, being court day, pursuant to an agreement of trust, duly executed by William D. Waddill of the Parish of Blissland, in that county,

A Tract of Land,

situate therein,

CONTAINING between 2 and 300 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, it being the same land whereon the said Waddill now resides; together with several NEGRO SLAVES, or so much of the said property as may be sufficient to satisfy the monies therein stated to be due from him to William Dandridge, with the interest and expences stipulated in the said deed.

July 6th, 1802. 12aw3t.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS REEVES, *merchant in* London, *are respectfully informed,*

That the BRIG

Mariner,

Captain *Archibald Heartley,*

WILL complete her loading at West-Point, on York River, where she will be ready to receive Tobacco to his address by the 23d of this present month. The Mariner is a fine new British built brig, and will carry 350 hogsheads.—As most of her cargo is engaged, those who may please to favor Mr. Reeves with consignments in her, will have them sent to West Point by the 23d current, or as soon after as possible, or send their commands to the subscriber, who will attend to their execution.

BENJ'N. DAY.

Fredericksburg, 10th July, 1802. 2w.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.